



Soviet Successes North and South

By a Veteran Commander

THE Red Army has started two new offensives (on Jan. 15), this time on the northern wing of the front.

West of Leningrad, Soviet troops have been holding a beachhead on the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland near Oranienbaum. The beachhead is about 15 miles wide and five miles deep. It was established obviously for the purpose of protecting the naval fortress of Kronstadt from the German siege guns. In fact, the beachhead simply pushed the German guns away from Kronstadt which at this point is less than five miles from shore (the distance between Kronstadt and the northern Finnish-held shore is about 15 miles).

On the War Fronts

Now the Red Army has cracked the hard crust of the German defenses south of the beachhead, "hardened" after two and one-half years of building up by the Germans.

Another Soviet offensive started simultaneously on the Volkhov front, north of the great fortress of Novgorod which the Germans have been holding since August, 1941. Here the Red Army has had a bridgehead on the western bank of the Volkhov for many months. It would appear that the offensive started in the bridgehead and thus should close in on Novgorod from the north, along the western bank of the great river.

This offensive might provide eventually the northern arm of a pincers to encircle the Germans in the Lake Ilmen area, General Bagration's offensive in the Novosokolniki area providing the southern arm.

Spectacular as is the fact that the Red Army finds the strength to launch a sixth and seventh winter offensive while heavily engaged on the Belorussian and Ukrainian fronts, the great success achieved by Soviet troops in the capture of Slavuta near Shepetovka should not be overlooked (see map). The Red Army has cut the main line between Shepetovka and Rovno. This means that should the Germans wish to shuttle a division from Rovno to Shepetovka (50 miles) they will have to rout it via Lvov and Ternopol (250 miles). Just imagine what kind of a bottleneck is forming on the seven-day junction of Lvov. Truly, the answer to a bombardier's prayer!

German counter-attacks each of Vilnius are petering out, while those north of Khrushchovka are being sustained, but are having no success.

American troops of the Fifth Army sent patrols across the Rapido River. French troops of the Fifth captured two hamlets north of Cassino.

Nothing of major importance on the other fronts.

Soviet Paper Bares Defeatists' Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)

these, a small number, but very vicious elements, have lately markedly increased their activities. They are straining considerable efforts to undermine the morale of a nation and to sow discord in the Allied camp.

"From their backyard comes incessant snarling in the direction of the Soviet Union, whose prestige is growing and strengthening daily, with every new Red Army victory."

"These elements have long been fishing in muddy waters to invent increasingly new 'problems' and plots and ever new intrigues for the sole purpose of driving a wedge between the Soviet Union and its Allies."

"They are the ones who are trying to frighten trepid people by regaling them with stories about anarchy and civil war in the event of an Allied invasion in Europe, as if one could imagine greater anarchy and more bloody civil war than the occupation regime of the Hitlerite robbers in European countries!"

"They are the ones who are babbling about the losses the Allies will sustain on the European coast."

"They are the ones who give the treacherous advice to postpone the invasion in an effort to disrupt the preparations underway to open the second front."

According to UP, War and the Workingclass also contains in its latest issue a blistering article against the Polish government-in-exile, by Nicholas Baitzky as well as a criticism of the delay in carrying out the Moscow conference decisions with regard to Italy.

Marshal Badoglio, says the UP summary of War and the Workingclass, still employs fascists in some important posts, has failed to arrest others, and has aided some in escaping.

It was charged that fascist militiamen are still used on guard duty and that some anti-fascists are still imprisoned. The right of free assembly and a free press has not been granted, it was asserted, and a fascist underground movement was operating unopposed.

Baitzky reaffirmed the Soviets' desire for friendship with Poland. The Polish government-in-exile, he said, did not want friendship. Ever since Versailles, Polish governments had been anti-Soviet, anti-democratic, pro-German and imperialistic.

He said that the Poles had grabbed Russian, Lithuanian and Czechoslovak territory without right, citing Vilna and Teschen as well as the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia, and that they aimed at an empire extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

"Since Hitler's accession Poland has adopted an even stronger German orientation by sabotaging Soviet efforts at collective security at Geneva, and by concluding long term pacts with Germany, preparing to become an open ally of Germany," Baitzky charged.

"All evidence indicates that the Polish government intended to enter the war on Germany's side... the entire Polish foreign policy since 1934 was directed toward that objective. Things turned out differently only because Hitler decided to make Poland a victim rather than an ally."

Consumers Union To Fight Ruling

The ruling of Judge T. Alan Goldsborough of the U. S. District Court in Washington last Monday upholding the action of the Post Office in barring a Consumers Union report on contraceptive materials from the mails, will be appealed to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, it was announced yesterday by Osmond K. Fraenkel, counsel for Consumers Union.

"The report which the Post Office barred from the mails," said Mr. Fraenkel, "was prepared at the request and with the aid of outstanding leaders in the field of planned parenthood, and was widely used by clinics and by physicians and social workers. Its distribution to individuals was limited to those who had been advised by their physicians to use contraceptive materials."

Blame Improper Care for Wreck

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—The Atlantic Coast Line railroad wreck last month in which 72 persons were killed and 187 injured would not have happened had proper precautions been taken, the Interstate Commerce Commission said today.

Bulgaria 5-Party Bloc Issues Call For Ousting Nazis

(Daily Worker Foreign Department) Devastating British-American bombings over Sofia have stimulated the anti-fascist struggle in Bulgaria, reports Joseph M. Levy in yesterday's Times, with one of the most notable results being the unification of Bulgaria's five opposition parties around the common goal of overthrowing the government and the Nazis.

The broad character of the newly-united opposition parties is best indicated by the fact that three of them are legally represented in Parliament, while the other two, the Communists and Left Agrarians, are illegal parties.

Recently, a stenciled pamphlet was distributed, and urged all Bulgarians "to become united into a powerful Olet Chestven Front (fatherland front)" on the following platform:

1. Bulgaria must not fight Hitler's war.
2. The immediate withdrawal of all Bulgarian troops from Yugoslavia, to which they were sent to suppress partisan warfare.
3. Repudiation of the Bulgarian-Axis alliance, and riding Bulgaria out of all German and Gestapo troops.
4. Adequate distribution of food to all Bulgarians, the prevention of exportation of foodstuffs and raw material to Germany.
5. To safeguard the national interests of Bulgaria in accordance with the principle of the Atlantic Charter, by agreements with other Balkan states as well as by close collaboration and friendship with the USSR, Britain and the United States.
6. Freedom of all civilian and military persons imprisoned or persecuted because of their opposition against Hitlerism.
7. Political rights of the people must be restored, and all unconstitutional and anti-national laws must be abolished.
8. Bulgarian troops must be used only in the interest of the nation.
9. Punishment of all Nazi-fascist criminals.
10. To defend national, economic, political and labor interests against foreign interference, to work for the industrial and agricultural development of the country, which must be preserved as a free and independent state.
11. A high standard of living for the urban and rural population.
12. To uproot all Nazi racial and religious intolerance and announce to the world that the Bulgarian nation is not responsible for the acts of the Nazis and their few Bulgarian quislings.

"To carry out these tasks, it is imperative to establish a truly national government as soon as possible," says the five-party platform. "All Bulgarians must unite to overthrow the present treacherous, puppet, Hitler-controlled, government and replace it by a government of the people that will represent the whole nation and the true Bulgarian spirit."

Urge Study of Soviet Labor

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—Writing in the current issue of the information bulletin of the Cleveland Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Richard E. Reisinger, president of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council and regional director of the CIO Auto Workers, states that "organized labor of the Soviet Union is such an important factor in deciding the outcome of this global war that everyone should have a reasonable understanding of how it operates—an understanding based upon facts and not upon misinformation and prejudice."

In a review of the pamphlet "Organized Labor in the Soviet Union," Reisinger points out that Americans must understand the differences between Soviet and American unions which arise from differences in the respective social systems. He declares, however, that "more basic still is the common goal of all trade unions in all countries—the goal of higher living standards and a happier life for the workers and for all the people."

The War Office And London 'Daily'

(Daily Worker Foreign Department) After ten months of run-around, the British War Office finally answered the London Daily Worker's application for an accredited "second front" correspondent by resorting to a discriminatory rejection.

We have in our files a copy of the January 3 issue of the London Daily Worker, which features a 2-column front page editorial entitled, "The Daily Worker and the War Office."

That editorial gives the complete background to the shocking attitude of the British War Office.

GETS RUN AROUND
The London Daily first submitted the names of Frank Pittman and Clemens Dutt to the War Office for consideration on March 26, 1943.

Seven weeks later, the paper was informed that Pittman and Dutt were unacceptable, and that the War Office was not obliged to state why.

On May 27, the London Daily submitted the name of Walter Holmes. Less than a month later, the War Office also rejected Mr. Holmes.

The names of George Sinfeld and Frank Lesser were given to the War Office on July 12. That application was never answered.

On August 13, William Rust, the editor of the London Daily Worker,

wrote to Major-General Lord Burnham, Public Relations Director of the War Office, asking for an appointment "in order to find out what the difficulties are from the War Office point of view regarding our nominees, and what further steps I (Mr. Rust) can take in order to nominate a correspondent acceptable to the authorities."

That letter, too, went unanswered. And so did a following note of Sept. 14, again requesting an appointment with Lord Burnham.

The London Daily editor, in a letter to Lord Burnham on December 29, demanded that a decision be reached.

Well, we have all learned what that final decision of the British War Office was.

The editorial of the London Daily, dated January 5, and written before the British War Office's action, sums up its stand:

"The Daily Worker has been treated with arrogance, rudeness, and stupidity. It is being prevented by War Office prejudice from paying full tribute to the great deeds of our soldier, sailors, and airmen. This is not only an insult to the Daily Worker, but also to the entire press, to the men and women in the forces, and to the workers in the factories whom the Daily Worker represents."

Why Rubber Output In Colombia Lags

(Special to Allied Labor News)

BOGOTA, Jan. 19.—Lack of medical facilities in Colombia's rubber-rich and malaria-infested jungles, plus the wage discrimination between white and Indian workers, is holding back the successful development of Colombia's wild rubber resources.

Appointed at the request of the Confederation of Colombian Workers, a government investigation committee toured the country's jungle regions and brought back an extensive report on the working conditions of laborers now building roads for the transportation of rubber to the United States.

Colombian rubber is not a product of cultivated plantations but must be sought in the wilderness, which teems with malaria and other tropical diseases. The present low salary of the Indian worker, as well as the white, is insufficient to buy adequate drugs and other protection, especially at the high prices charged at local stores run by contractors for the U. S. Rubber Development Corporation.

With the occupation of the principal rubber producing areas of the north—Sumatra, Borneo and the Malay Peninsula, the U. S. has begun to look to the jungles of Latin America. Colombia has abundant wild rubber scattered in her immense tropical forests in the eastern region of the Amazon River and its tributaries.

BUILDING ROADS
The principal difficulty in the development of Colombia's rubber on a grand scale was the total lack of communication ways between the rubber region and the rest of the country. Because of this, the first efforts of the RDC have been directed toward building roadways.

Among the plans now in operation is the construction of a 250-mile high road from Villavicencio to Calcutra, almost half of which has already been built. When completed it will have special importance, since at present air transport provides the only means for an indication of callous indifference to their rights."

Hillman also asked Republican Presidential aspirants Wendell Willkie, Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker whether they would give their full support to the Lucas-Green bill.

In the meantime, the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee prepared to meet tomorrow to consider a new Lucas-Green bill which

Mayor LaGuardia, if he was correctly quoted in a Chicago press dispatch yesterday, has added a new solid vote proposal to the already confused picture.

According to the story, he told reporters servicemen's voting could be handled by the states without federal supervision, but a deadline should be set for the states to provide ballots to a federal agency to facilitate the vote. Only when the states do not provide the ballots by that time, he is quoted as saying, should the federal government step in.

SEATTLE Jan. 19.—A blunt rebuff to a Congressional subcommittee, headed by Rep. E. V. Iak of California completely corroborates charges of neglect made here by workers in war industries and other win-the-war groups.

Republican Governor Arthur B. Langlie—who finds time to make windy speeches at Mackinaw Island on the need for Republican victories at the polls—has refused to act on these complaints.

The Congressional report, based on evidence obtained at a public hearing held several weeks ago here to appraise the ability of the area to meet present and future war needs charged the state with failure to meet wartime responsibilities in this area lying closest to Japan.

State Senator Thomas C. Rabbitt, who is acting executive secretary of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, said that the Congressional report confirmed the charges of win-the-war legislators at the 1938 session that Governor Langlie was playing defeatist politics at the expense of the war production program here. He declared that the Langlie machine has emasculated or killed outright the bulk of the measures introduced to meet the needs of this war-swollen state.

Seattle City Councilman James Scavotto, who is a candidate for mayor of Seattle at the general elec-

Father and Son Team Up to Blast Nazi Tanks -- Win Top Soviet Award

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 18.—"Hero of the Soviet Union"—the highest title of the land—was bestowed upon Yemelyan and Grigori Sokol, father and son collective farmers from the village of Pomirke, for stopping two German tanks dead in their tracks with some superlative sharpshooting.

A Red Star correspondent tells the story:

For nearly two years they lived under the jack-boots of German plunder and violence. When the bright hour of liberation came, both father and son joined the ranks of the Red Army and already in their very first battle, Yemelyan Sokol and his son, Grigori, proved themselves courageous, valiant warriors and both were decorated with the "Bravery" medal.

On Oct. 20, during a battle in the area of the village of Snyak, father and son, won the right to the highest title in the Soviet country, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

That day the Germans launched a violent counter-attack with big forces of tanks and infantry. Opening a tornado of fire on the positions of the Soviet sub-divisions, the enemy threatened to sweep away everything in its path. The Red Army men stood their ground, the machine-guns, Sokol, courageously defending the sector where their commander had stationed them.

Letting the enemy's tanks pass, the two machine-guns opened fire, planning the counter-attack. In this critical moment, father and son took up their position behind an anti-tank rifle of a wounded Red Army man who was lying nearby and opened fire on the advancing "Panzer."

The well-aimed shots brought two of the three German tanks to a standstill. The two men, versus three tanks emerged as the victors in this battle, an exploit which won them the laurel and wreath of glory and the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

'Trigger Happy'



Pfc. Mack Drake of Belmont, N. C., won't be "trigger happy" again. On his first mission in the Bougainville jungle, he "froze" his finger on the trigger after spotting Japanese. He emptied the magazine in one burst and would have been a dead piggy but for his comrades who covered him while he reloaded.

Asks Non-Partisan Soldier Vote Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

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Confusion Spread on Bolivia Thwarts Action

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The confusion spread by Enrique de Lozada, "special agent" of the Bolivian regime, within some circles of the labor movement in the United States threatens to create an obstacle to joint inter-American action against the fascist conspiracy centered in Argentina.

Many authoritative labor and democratic leaders of Latin America—among them Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Senator Carlos Contreras Labarca of Chile and the Argentine Communist leader Rodolfo Ghioldi—characterize the regime at La Paz as of a fascist type modeled after the Ramirez government of Argentina.

But yesterday, according to a dispatch from Washington in the New York Post, Bernardo Ibanez, secretary of the Confederation of Chilean Workers who is now visiting this country, is reported to have joined in advocating de Lozada's views among trade unionists. Ibanez has declared that the new regime has "the unanimous support of the workers" in Bolivia. He also seeks to throw doubt upon the State Department's opinion that "forces outside of Bolivia and unfriendly to the defense of the American republics inspired and aided the Bolivian revolution."

It is also intimated, although this is not credited directly to Ibanez, that the Bolivian regime has the support of the workers in other Latin American countries.

An independent check-up on the story reveals that Ibanez speaks only for himself on this matter and does not claim to represent the view of the Chilean Federation of Labor, Salvador Ocampo, Communist Deputy and co-secretary with Ibanez of the Chilean Federation was among the first to expose the fascist inspiration of the Bolivian coup of Dec. 20.

It is not excluded that a number of Bolivian trade unionists and even Ibanez himself have been deceived by the demagogic propaganda of the pro-fascists in the La Paz government. The universal indignation at the massacre of Bolivian miners at Catavi a year ago, which the new Bolivian regime is attempting to exploit, may account for a shortsighted inclination to accept on their face value the pledges of the new regime.

But it should be kept clearly in mind that the objective of the fascist elements now in control of the new regime want above all else to obtain recognition by the American republics. Without such recognition the regime will be short-lived. In Argentina, the fascist circles of the GOU followed the same tactic. Only after they had obtained recognition did they begin to take the direct and open measures of a fascist dictatorship.

CONNECTED WITH RAMIREZ
The fascist program of a number of leaders in the new Bolivian regime, as well as their connections with the Argentine fascists, is well known and has been generally publicized. But new information about Victor Paz Estensoro, the leading light of the La Paz cabal, has just reached here from Montevideo. This information substantiates the charge that the coup of Dec. 20 in La Paz was organized in Buenos Aires.

Daily Worker correspondent Rodolfo Ghioldi sends us a declaration made by Paz Estensoro in the Journal "Ahorra" of Buenos Aires. This declaration was made a few months ago, that is, before the Bolivian coup. But it was reprinted by the same journal on Dec. 24, four days after the La Paz revolt.

Among other things, Paz Estensoro said the following about the Argentine government of Ramirez: "I am certain that June 4 [date of the Buenos Aires coup] will have in Bolivia as great a repercussion as the Revolution of May [May 25, 1916, which initiated Argentine independence]. Perhaps this date, which the Argentines believe to be their own and exclusive national date, will become the example for the South American countries in proportion as they come to interpret it exactly and completely as the American date of economic emancipation.... The Fourth of June is the first step."

Only one interpretation of this is possible. Paz Estensoro, the civilian leader of the Bolivian fascist movement, came to Buenos Aires after June 4, where the plans were drawn up for the coup in La Paz under the immediate direction of the GOU. It was then established that June 4 should extend beyond the Argentine borders to all of South America.

grad and make a junction with Governor's forces beating down from Oranienbaum.

The bulletin also reported Soviet progress on other sectors of the flaming Eastern Front. North of the Novosokolniki rail junction, which is 260 miles south of Leningrad, Gen. Ivan C. Bagration's First Baltic veterans captured several unspecified places.

In the western Ukraine Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army forces captured Goshcha, only 18 miles east of the big Rovno rail junction. Other Soviet forces are 15 miles northeast and 19 miles north of the junction, indicating that Vatutin was beginning to sweep in on it in one of his famed enveloping actions.

Moscow reported new German counterattacks in the Central Ukraine. In the Khrushchovka railroad junction area about 20 miles northwest of Uman where the Germans had been attacking for several days.

Moscow said that north of Khrushchovka the Soviets repelled assaults by large forces of German infantry and tanks, inflicting heavy losses on the Nazis. It reported a total of 46 German tanks destroyed or disabled in fighting on all fronts Tuesday.

Stalin's earlier order revealed that the Soviets struck from two points in the Leningrad area into the mighty defense belt the Germans had been forging around the city during the past 29 months. His Order indicated that the two fronts totaled 25 miles, but the later war bulletin made it plain that each was 25 miles long.

For a Better Day
U.S. WAR BONDS

Dewey Ignores Soldier Vote Question

Democrats Bungle Issue, Have No Program

By Mac Gordon

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Rank-and-file Democratic legislators are bitter at the way their party legislative leaders have been conducting the affairs of the minority during the current session.

They recognize that Governor Dewey's tactic is to avoid all essential issues, to concentrate on a few largely structural program measures that do not touch on these issues, and to close up shop at the earliest possible date.

Instead of fighting for the things needed by the people of the State, the Democratic leadership has been pursuing its last year's game of vying with the Republicans as the party of "economy." It, too, is ignoring essential questions or muzzling them badly.

SOLDIER VOTE ISSUE

A case in point is the hot soldier vote question. Dewey's position is that nothing needs to be done about it; the present state law is adequate and the matter should be handled by the state.

The Democratic leadership instead of pressing for a legislative resolution memorializing Congress to pass a federal soldier vote bill, has been playing around with the idea of amending the present state law as the sole issue involved. Actually, they have made no constructive proposal even in that direction but that is not the issue. No state measure can serve the purpose adequately.

The Governor is in a highly vulnerable position in connection with the soldier vote controversy. As a leading candidate for the Presidency it is obvious that the position taken by him will greatly influence Republican congressmen. Certainly, he can do a great deal to swing the vote of the 21 G. O. P. congressmen from New York, the bulk of whom invariably cast their ballots the wrong way.

If the Democratic leaders concentrated their fire on the Governor through legislative resolution or through floor speeches and statements, he would either have to place himself in opposition to the wishes of the people of the state or back down from his states' rights position.

A resolution memorializing Congress on behalf of the Green-Lucas congressional bill has been introduced by Assemblyman Sidney Moses, Manhattan Democrat, but there is no indication that the Democratic leaders are interested.

LABOR'S JOB

Labor, civic and other patriotic forces anxious to see the soldiers get the vote can do what the Democratic leadership has thus far failed to do by putting some of their pressure on the Governor to speak up on behalf of federal handling of the ballot and by urging the Legislature to act on the Moses resolution.

A second sample of Democratic fumbling is the measure that freezes the \$14,000,000 state surplus into a post-war reconstruction fund. One Democrat, Assemblyman Leonard Farberstein of the Lower East Side, had the courage to speak up against the bill.

Farberstein pointed out that he had nothing against the idea of setting up a post-war reserve. What worried him was that the Governor had completely avoided mention, in his message to the Legislature, of some of the needs of the people of the state, such as increased aid to education, social services and teachers' salaries. He might have added child care, state employees' wages, soldiers' bonus and the horrible condition of the state hospitals.

SEWING UP SURPLUS

The point Farberstein made was that the sewing up of the surplus would serve as an excuse for the Governor to turn down these needed increases in expenditures even though the operating budget next year will yield a sizeable surplus. Therefore he voted against the Fund as a means of protest against the Governor's omissions.

A number of the younger, more progressive assemblymen with whom we discussed the matter regretted that they hadn't been quick enough on their toes to back Farberstein up. They were also pretty sure that the Democratic leadership did not take advantage of the opportunity to raise the important issues. Instead, Assembly Minority Leader Irwin Steingut centered his discussion on claiming credit for the Democrats for the surplus.

No doubt Governor Lehman's administration did contribute a great deal toward building the surplus, but that isn't among the more important problems bothering the people of the State.

Gurley Flynn to Talk at Utica Daily Rally Jan. 20

UTICA, Jan. 19.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, woman labor leader and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States will be a guest speaker at a special 20th Anniversary Meeting on Lenin and the Daily Worker in Utica at Lebanon Hall, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

Moshulu Area Is 'No Man's Land' for Price Gougers -- Here's How It's Done

By Helen Fitzgerald

If you ever had a doubt that America is the cradle of democracy you should have been one of the hundreds of plain Bronx citizens who gathered in P. S. 80 on Moshulu Parkway and Steuben Avenue on Tuesday night.

Mom, pop and their kids, Jewish, Irish and Americans filled the beautiful auditorium—500 strong. The meeting was organized by a group of patriotic, hardworking energetic women in the Moshulu-Jerome area of the Bronx who realize that our fighting men must be backed up by a strong home front. To them that meant fighting the black market, price overcharging and rally support for President Roosevelt anti-inflation program and win-the-war policies in the neighborhood. They are known to their neighbors as the Moshulu Consumer Group. . . . members

bership to which has mushroomed since its inception last July. Tuesday night subsidies was the main point on the agenda. Councilmen Gertrude Weil Klein and Michael J. Quill both came to explain what subsidies are, what they mean not only in terms of dollars and cents, but their effect on the whole fabric of American life. They were warmly received. And the audience demonstrated their understanding of the issue in the unanimous "Ayes" that thundered when the chairlady, Dr. Helen Harris called for adoption of a resolution on subsidies.

SUBSIDY ACTION

Addressed to New York Senators Wagner and Mead it called on them to back the President's Jan. 11 speech and to work actively for the passage of subsidies should sub-

sidies failed to be passed, the resolution stated, "prices would skyrocket on all necessities, wages would become inadequate for maintaining standard of living, production would suffer, and our whole war effort would suffer."

Councilman Quill who was greeted with hearty applause when he entered the hall to extend labor's support and said that "America will be really free when meetings such as this one will be held in every school house over the land, he urged greater organizations in neighborhoods to build the home front around vital issues."

Hitting out at the powerful bloc against subsidies, he linked them up with the "bloc of appeasers and disrupters, the very same bloc of fascists who would sue for a negotiated peace and are working overtime to fight a rearguard action for Hitler. They are doing everything in their power to sabotage the President's program. The President looks to you tonight and to hundreds of thousands like you for support."

Rev. H. I. Herman of the Moshulu Jewish Center also spoke, letters of support were read from Henry Renick, Chief of the Division of Market Research, of the Department of Markets, and Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, Local 555, CIO, and Dr. Edward Nelson, Regional Price Economist of the Office of Price Administration.

As a result of the good work done by the Moshulu Consumer Group, housewives have succeeded in lower prices in the neighborhood. Five butchers have received five day suspension and all poultry dealers were fined before the women put their message across.

'Minute Maid' Selling Bonds



"Invest in Invasion" is the battle cry of Betty Jo Frenn as she sells a war bond to Master Sgt. Victor D. Ball at an Army air base. One of the many "Minute Maids" swinging into action to put the Fourth War Loan over the top, she has two more investors in Tech. Sgt. Charles W. Denning (left) and Tech. Sgt. Lewis F. Whetter.

Ask Wide Response To 'Daily' Banquet

In a special statement to the Daily Worker this week, John E. Middleton, executive secretary of the New York District International Workers Order, expressed hope that the 20th Anniversary Banquet of the Daily Worker to be held Friday, Jan. 28, will be widely attended by progressive forces in the city.

Mayor Critical Of Tax System, Asks Revision

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (UP).—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City criticized the taxation system today and called for revision. Taxes should be apportioned between municipalities, counties, states and the federal government, he said in an address opening the National Conference of Mayors, of which he is President.

LaGuardia read a message from President Roosevelt which asked the mayors to plan for the post-war period.

"The Federal Government will plan great national programs, to aid veterans, to create employment for those leaving war industries, and to meet the problem of those entering the post-war world," the message said. "I am certain we will have your helpful cooperation."

LaGuardia proposed that inheritance, income and corporate taxes should be left entirely to the federal government, with credit or reimbursement to the states up to a certain percentage.

Excise taxes on liquor, tobacco, luxuries and admissions and transfer stamps from certificates and stocks should be collected by the federal government, he said. States should control the gasoline tax and should work out with municipalities income and business taxes, he said, with real estate taxes left to the municipalities.

Coffee Urges Probe Of Vivien Kellems

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A call for immediate action by the Department of Justice against Vivien Kellems, Connecticut industrialist was made today by Representative Coffee (D. Wash.). The industrialist announced recently that she had refused to pay Dec. 15 income tax and urged other business people to follow her example.

More obstructionism in the Republican Party made the headlines this week.

In Kansas City, on Tuesday, a Connecticut woman industrialist named Vivien Kellems, boasted of her refusal to pay income tax and called on business "big and small" to join her stand.

Vivien Kellems' factory in Westport, Conn., operates on government contract manufacturing shell lifters, grips used on mine-sweeping cables and connector grips used by the Signal Corps.

In Republican politics she is a rival of Clare Boothe Luce, whom she opposed for Congressional nomination in the Fourth Connecticut District last year.

She is also a big shot in the Women's Party and has been in the forefront of the drive to push through the Equal Rights Amendment, a move to outlaw protective legislation for women under the guise of equalizing their status.

Vivien Kellems big attack on the payment of taxes for victory followed close on the heels of Republican Congressman Clare E. Hoffman's call for an armed march upon our nation's capital. Both are obviously part of a far-reaching campaign to disrupt the war effort and disunite the nation.

Miss Kellems' boast of her refusal to pay income tax was made at a service and civics clubs address in Kansas City. She called on all business men to follow her example and put aside "post-war reserves out of their taxes."

"This is a one-woman Westport Tea Party," she declared. "I cordially invite you to put on your Indian war paint and feathers and join me."

Foster Speaks in Phila. Tomorrow

(Special to the Daily Worker) PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—William Z. Foster speaks on the new decisions of the Communist National Committee at the Lenin Memorial Meeting in Town Hall, Friday night, at 8 P. M. The meeting is being held in conjunction with the 80th anniversary of the Daily Worker.

This banquet, to which outstanding trade unionists, leaders of the Negro people, and important figures in cultural and progressive movements have been invited, is sponsored by the 20th Anniversary Committee of the Daily Worker and The Worker, of which Mr. Middleton is a member.

"Throughout its history," said Mr. Middleton, "the Daily Worker has played an important role in clarifying the many complex problems facing national groups in America. Today, it is an outstanding fighter for national unity, and for policies that will speed the winning of the war."

"As one of the sponsors of the 20th Anniversary Banquet of the Daily Worker, it is my hope that this banquet will provide the opportunity for an exchange of views among progressive forces in the city, in regard to the steps we could take toward making it a still more effective weapon in the days to come, establishing closer ties between the newspaper and the people's progressive movements it has served so well for the past 20 years."

The banquet will be held Friday, Jan. 28 at the C & L Restaurant, 2131 Broadway, with reservations at \$5 per person. The list of prominent speakers who will address the banquet, as well as the list of outstanding entertainers who will appear, will be announced later. Since the restaurant seats only 350, the Committee urges that reservations be made immediately. Checks should be made payable to Louis Budenz, care of the 20th Anniversary Committee, 35 East 12th Street.

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Legion Maps Fuller Plan For Veteran Assistance

By Louise Mitchell

Of the many mustering-out and rehabilitation schemes now under discussion in Congress, the American Legion's six-point plan goes a long way toward embodying some of the necessary steps needed "to bridge the gap from war to peace," as outlined in several Presidential messages.

The Legion omnibus bill tackles not only the problem of mustering out pay, to which some Congressional fractionaries want to reduce the entire program, but various aspects of rehabilitation, retraining and the functions of the Veterans' Administration.

Called a "bill of rights for G. I. Joe and G. I. Jane," the legislation calls for, first, demobilization pay of \$500 to veterans serving 18 months or more, \$400 for 12 to 18 months, \$300 for six to 12 months, \$200 for three to six months and \$100 for less than three months. Its mustering-out plank is like some of the bills already before Congress.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Point two calls for the designation of the Veterans' Administration as a "vital war agency" with priorities for materials and equipment second only to the War and Navy Departments for hospital construction.

For many months the Legion has pressed for the expansion of personnel and equipment of Veterans' Administration facilities to meet the growing requirements of World War II. Despite criticism from many sources, the Veterans' Administration has been limited in putting itself on a war basis because Congress has not allotted the necessary funds. Critics of the Administration, including the Legion, have often failed to place the blame where it belonged and tended to exonerate Congress of its responsibility despite obvious jockeying for partisan position on

Extremely constructive are the Legion's suggestions to speed the apparatus for pension claims of disabled veterans. It asks that disabled veterans be granted immediate temporary rating on discharge from hospital to be effective at once and to continue until permanent rating is made. At present disabled vets have to wait some six to eight months until pension claims are adjudicated because of duplication by Army, Navy and Veterans' Administration in settling claims.

It asks that the methods of Army and Navy hospitals in transmitting clinical records be streamlined by having them sent directly to the regional office of the Administration in the home state of the discharges. Currently, they are sent to Washington and then to regional offices, all of which consume valuable time. It asks that an Administration contact representative be placed at each discharge center so as to make certain that discharged service men are fully advised of rights and benefits available to them under existing laws and that all service hospital clinical records be expedited in the prosecution of claims.

The Legion's planks give labor a basis for building its own program for integrating discharges into the nation's industrial life.

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Opera and Music Drama

By Frank Newman

WITH the exception of London's Covent Garden, our own Metropolitan is the only great opera house in the world whose audiences still accept the production of opera and music drama (the two forms are entirely distinct) in foreign languages. But in recent years the Metropolitan has begun to show increasing sensitivity toward a growing chorus of criticism on this point, with the result that two or three seasons ago it began giving occasional performances in English; among them, notably, Smetana's *The Bartered Bride* and Mozart's *The Magic Flute*. And only last Friday, January 14, the Metropolitan produced Verdi's exquisite music drama, *Falstaff*, in English, thereby making amends for one of the worst misdeeds in its history. For producing an opera in a language unintelligible to its audience is bad enough; but producing a music drama in a foreign language, especially such a work as *Falstaff*, is not only bad manners but bad musical theory and worse operatic policy.

Any examination, however brief, of the origin and development of these two forms, and of the differences between them, will show why this is necessarily the case. Late in the 18th century a group of amateurs in Florence, Italy, proceeding from the theory that the Greeks had heightened the expressiveness of their dramas by chanting them, induced two composers, Peri and Caccini, to supply music for productions of the dramas *Dafne* and *Euridyce*. Thus was opera born. Instead of recreating an ancient art these experiments created a new one. Their experiments proved popular, and the requirements of the new art stimulated Monteverdi (1567-1643), the first great composer to take up the new art form, into making so many innovations in orchestration that he has earned the title of "the father of instrumentation." When, for example, he introduced the then startling novelty of an instrumental tremolo the musicians at first refused to play it.

As a new art form, opera was eagerly accepted by the people. It showed healthy growth and speedily spread throughout Italy, becoming so popular that in 1650 eleven opera houses were operating at the same time in Venice. Opera singers were the movie stars of their time; everyone had his favorite; and everyone sang or whistled or played the opera tunes of the day. And

inevitably the new art began to express the aspirations of the Italian people, whose country was disunited and dominated in turn by France and Austria. The yearnings of the people for a free and united country under republican rule crept into opera, especially in the course of time into the works of young Verdi (1813-1901), who remained an ardent believer in republican rule all his life and clashed frequently with the censors and other royal authorities. The great chorus of the Hebrew captives in his opera "Nabucco," for example, was instantly recognized as the cry of the Italian people themselves for liberty. It received an ovation, was twice repeated on the opening night, made Verdi famous overnight, and on the following day the people were singing it on the street. It became, as Werfel says, "The anthem of revolt against foreign rule and oppression. For the past hundred years every Italian child has known and sung it."

But long before this vigorous revival of the art under Verdi the fashionable courts began to dominate opera, and they corrupted it. It ceased to be a serious and expressive form of art and deteriorated into mere amusement. Undue emphasis was placed on spectacle and scenic effects, and opera singers began using opera as a mere excuse for vocal vocal exhibitionism.

Gluck (1714 - 1787) was the first great German composer to restore opera to a dignified level. "The opera, when he took it up," Ernest Newman remarks, "was the laughing stock of Europe. It left his hands a serious form of art."

MOZART

Mozart (1756-1791) took up the reforms of Gluck and by means of them carried opera to an artistic height unsurpassed since his day. No one has ever been able to write better opera than "The Marriage of Figaro" (1786) based on a play by Beaumarchais, an ideological forerunner of the French revolution and considered a radical revolutionary in his day) and "Don Giovanni," whose impious libretto was later to scandalize Beethoven, who nevertheless revered the music so much that he kept a copy of the composer's trombone music on his work table before him as an inspiration. And "The Magic Flute," while marred by a fantastically nonsensical libretto, still lives by virtue of the imperishable music which Mozart wrote for it. "The Magic Flute," moreover, made revolutionary musical history in its day by being the first great musical stage offering democratically composed in Germany for the people, and accordingly produced by Mozart and Schikaneder, his librettist and impresario for this work, in the German language of the people, instead of in Italian.

And now, just what was this art form which reached its consummation in Mozart? What is opera as distinguished from the music drama (to be continued tomorrow)

Elizabeth Hawes Discusses Her Book 'Why Women Cry'

Elizabeth Hawes, noted fashion expert, discusses her recently published volume "Why Women Cry" when she joins Professor John T. Frederick on Columbia's "Of Men and Books" program Saturday, Jan. 22. (WABC-CBS, 2:00 to 2:30 P.M. EWT.) She speaks from New York; Prof. Frederick from Chicago.

Miss Hawes, who left her career as a clothing designer to work in a war plant, analyzes in her book the position of women in modern industrial society and describes the problems they face when they enter occupations formerly dominated by men.

Dramatize Sacrifices Of Russian Children

How Russian children help the Soviet war effort by operating machines in factories, keeping schools open, acting as orderlies in hospitals and risking their lives to assist guerrillas in the front lines will be dramatized in "The Rivers Run Red" by Ira Marion, the Blue Playhouse offering over the Blue network Saturday, Jan. 22, at 12 noon EWT.

Madge Tucker will direct the regular cast in its vivid portrayal of children sacrificing their youthful playdays for an all-out war effort.

Irving Place Shows 'Alexander Nevsky' And 'Grand Illusion'

Sergei Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky" and the French film "Grand Illusion" with Jean Gabin will be offered at the Irving Place Theatre today through Monday.

Radio Highlights

12:15 P.M. WOR—Mellaine Melodies
1:15 P.M. WQXR—Symphonic Music
2:30 P.M. WNYC—Treasury Star Parade
4:45 P.M. WABC—Raymond Scott Orchestra
5:15 P.M. WQXR—Lia Sergio, Comments
7:15 P.M. WOR—Victory Is Our Business
7:15 P.M. WABC—James O'Connell
7:15 P.M. WMCA—Pitt-Star Final-Sketch
10:30 P.M. WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments
8 P.M. WJAP—Penny Bice, Frank Morgan
9 P.M. WABC—Play—World of Darkness, with Paul Lukas
9 P.M. WABC—The First Line—Navy Show
10:30 P.M. WMCA—United Nations Program
10:30 P.M. WJZ—Wings to Victory—Dram
10:45 P.M. WJZ—Mikhail Piatro, Victim

Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

THIS writer has long stressed the truly "crying" need of a literary review in this country, such a one as would afford a cultural expression, a cultural outlet for the democratic-progressive win-the-war forces.

It is true, there are magazines which devote their attention, exclusively or predominantly, to a literary-artistic subject-matter; but if you will examine them you will find that they are either fossilized academic specimens just about as contemporary as the dodo, or else are Ivory Tower-Recapit in character and, what is worse—really dangerous—are very largely controlled by Trotskyite, Southern Agrarian, and similar reactionary lose-the-war elements.

That creative writing in the United States has not kept pace with our nation's gigantic war effort and the tremendous issues which are involved in the struggle, should, I think, be apparent to any attentive observer. In a series of six articles which I published in the *Daily Worker* early in December, 1942, surveying the books of that year, I pointed out that the reporters of the war scene were decidedly outdistancing the novelists and story writers and, for the most part, the poets as well.

Having now just completed a study of our literary production in 1943, I am afraid I must say that, while there has been a very evident pick-up and growing clarity in the war-consciousness of the front, and while the poets show signs of forging ahead, that creative lag—call it "time-lag" if you will—is none the less still there.

This is not to say, by any means, that I agree with that postifical prophet of despair, Mr. Malcolm Cowley, when he announces that "literature as an art is in a dead season" (New Republic of December 6th)—and proceeds to blame it on Stalin and the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact! (Mr. Cowley, like some of his "liberal" friends, is here merely sustaining his own "life-line," as I have called it, and may be expected to go on doing so, probably, for the rest of his life.)

I do not believe, as a matter of fact, that literature and art are in a "dead season." I find Dr. Samuel Sillen's verdict at the end of the year 1942 (New Masses, Dec. 8th of that year) much more exact: "The record of American writing since our official entrance into the war offers no ground either for elation or gloom." If the hoped for cultural renaissance has failed to come, Dr. Sillen observes, the prophetic cultural disintegration has

likewise failed to take place. This was a year ago. Today, the prospect is much brighter. The record of 1943 shows that, as the war becomes an ever deepening close-up reality for the American people, the consciousness of America's writers also deepens. Indeed, my own impression is that what is needed now more than anything else is a medium which not only will provide an outlet for the expression of that consciousness, but—and this is the most important thing of all—will serve to center and clarify the aesthetic thinking of our artists and writers. That, after all, is the highest function of any review, at any time.

But there are the inevitable wartime difficulties: the white paper shortage; the high cost of paper, ink, and other materials. Not the most propitious moment, one would say, at which to launch a new magazine. Bearing all this in mind, the New Masses editors have nobly stepped into the breach with what is hoped may prove to be the best possible, the only feasible substitute for such a review as we have been discussing, in the form of a regular bi-monthly cultural issue.

Their first Special Cultural Number (Issue of Jan. 18th) is just off the press. Most ably edited by Dr. Sillen, with the assistance of Marjorie de Armand, it is, certainly, an impressive beginning, with such outstanding contributors as Henrietta Buckmaster, Howard Fast, William Blake, Robert Rosen, Meridel Le Sueur, Eve Merriam, Edwin Rolfe, Genevieve Taggard, and Isidor Schneider among the writers, and among the artists, William Gropper, Louis Lozowick, Mary Barnett, Harry Sternberg, Milton Horn, Marvin Jula, Tromka, and Raphael Soyer.

The number opens with an informative article—the sort you will want to keep in your reference files—by Alain Locke of Howard University, on "The Negro in American Culture." Miss Buckmaster and the Messrs. Blake and Fast then follow with a lively symposium on "History in Fiction" (a timely topic, if there ever was one). After a group of poems by Merriam, Rolfe, and Taggard, comes Meridel Le Sueur's "War-time County Fair."

There are some magnificent poems, "The Exiles," by the late Sol Funnaroff. Robert Rosen discusses the subject of new characters for the Hollywood screen, and Isidor Schneider, in an article entitled "Poetry: Red-baiting Victim," gives the inside story of what has happened to American poetry since 1912 or thereabouts; this is a trenchant piece of criticism.

In brief, one would say that this issue in itself is a refutation of the lugubrious Mr. Cowley. It shows that the consciousness, and writers of ability to express that consciousness, are there. The New Masses editors, incidentally, are doing something about it. What is Mr. Cowley doing?

NEW FILMS

"Where Are Your Children" At the Globe Theatre

WHERE ARE YOUR CHILDREN, a Monogram picture directed by William Wyler, story and screen play by Hilary Lott, with Jackie Cooper, Gale Storm, Patricia Morison, John Lister, Gertrude Michael. At the Globe.

By Frank Antico
An unabashed propaganda piece for youth centers, playgrounds and nurseries as social measures to meet the juvenile delinquency problem is on view at the Globe theater this week, and judging by the audience's response the picture's message is due for a very cordial reception indeed. If any further proofs were needed as to the maturing of film audiences, this movie provides another evidence that the public has long been waiting for the producers to feed the general hunger for serious discussion of day-to-day problems.

This film is good food for that hunger; perhaps not as decoratively or expertly wrapped as some other Hollywood commodities, but certainly full of more vitamins than most. The picture speaks plainly and in urgent tones concerning the need for youth centers, stating that the neglect of youth assumes immeasurably higher taxes than the institution of social centers where the abundant energies of our young people can usefully directed. Pleading convincingly for adequate appropriations, the film shows a heartening awareness of the link between the war and the measures now required to ensure a strong and healthy America.

Enters a New Field for Hollywood

If the plot's development is contrived and naive, tending to blunt essential points, it is nevertheless interesting. Perhaps it is a testimonial to the dramatic force of the subject itself that no amount of trivia can smother the deep human interest of the problem. Here is also certainly a sign of immense unexplored regions of American life, close enough to reach out and touch, in which Hollywood can discover almost inexhaustible treasures of material. "Where Are Your Children" tends to sensationalize, and it also tends to gloss. But, most important, it also makes a tentative effort to come to grips with a social question, and that is all to its credit. It deserves emulation.

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and the extension of its pioneering into all phases of American life. The story: Danny (Jackie Cooper), a boy from an upper-class family, becomes involved with Judy (Gale Storm), who works in a coffee-pot and lives with a brother and a shrewish sister-in-law whose lack of sympathy drives the girl out of the house. En route to San Diego

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"DAILY" SPORTS

The Low Down - Cornell Manager of Athletics Kicks Telly & Woltman in Teeth

NAT LOW

It took some one in the world of sports to give Frederick Woltman of the World-Telegram his first real kick in the teeth. Woltman, one of the most virulent red-baiting salesmen in the newspaper world whose venom is second only to Pegler's, is still reeling from the kick in the mush he received yesterday from the nationally known graduate manager of sports of Cornell University, Romeyn Berry.

Woltman's "job" on the Telegram is to knife in the back all progressives and progressive institutions. He is a veritable finger-man, carrying on a witch-hunt against honest individuals who lend their names to causes devoted to the swift winning of the war.

For some time now he has conducted a one man "crusade" against Cornell University because it happens to have Russian courses for its Army trainees.

In the current issue of the Cornell Alumni News, Berry tees off on Woltman and the rest of the pack of wolves who have been howling against these courses.

In his article, Berry writes, "Of course we've got Communists, and of course we're teaching Russian; also German, plant breeding and both schools of thought on the gold standard...."

"It might be a good thing to look into this Communist business. It might prove a unique and noteworthy accomplishment to produce one Cornellian—one trustee even—who knew why he wasn't a Communist."

Incensed over the efforts of Woltman and some of the alumni who have fallen for Woltman's poison, Berry slams out at them furiously in defense of academic freedom.

Citing the quotation, "by doubting we are led to questioning, and by questioning we arrive at the truth," Berry advises the alumni:

"Mail it over. Stop writing me letters. Stop teaching your son he must believe what you finally came to believe after you had been given a four-year chance to figure things out for yourself. Damn your \$5- or your five million, either—if it has a hall and chain attached to it."

Further on in the article Berry urgently pleads for "freedom of expression and teaching" and attacks those who are attempting to undermine it in the schools. In the same issue of the Cornell Alumni News, President Edmund E. Day's recent letter to the Cornell trustees defending the Army Russian courses is defended and the World-Telegram is attacked for attempting to create disunity.

Says President Day: "It would seem as if the World-Telegram were fearful of the cooperation which has been developing between the Soviet Union and the United States. But how, under all the circumstances, this cooperation can be wisely challenged at this time, I, for one, cannot imagine."

Thus the Cornell president clearly shows that the World-Telegram is attempting to break the unity of the United Nations in this most crucial time in the history of the world, at a time when the last great offensives against the Nazis are about to be unfolded.

It is heartwarming to know that Woltman's first serious kick in the teeth came from a man in the sports field.

More power to Romeyn Berry, Cornell's manager of athletics.

Ranger Road Trip Vital

The rejuvenated Rangers (how many times this season have we said that of them?) are going on the road Saturday and the trip will carry them through three games with the Toronto Maple Leafs, Detroit Red Wings and the Chicago Black Hawks before they return to the Garden to face the league-leading Canadiens on Sunday, Jan. 30.

The Blueshirts are at their peak strength of the year with their defense stronger than it has ever been and their forward line clicking with precision. Despite the fact they are still languishing in the cellar with only 11 points as against 22 for the fifth place Hawks, it is still a bit too early to count the always-gallant Rangers out. A winning streak of three or four straight, or a total of six victories in their next seven or eight games would give them a scragging chance to get in under the wire.

But it all depends upon this road trip. If they can take two of the three games—or better yet, all three, then their return to the Garden, where they have always been most successful, will be the start of a real drive. But if they lose two of the three, then their goose is cooked and it's "wait until next year!" once again.

The New York Boxing Writers Association held its annual feedfest at Yampert's beer joint last night and gave the Eddie Neil award to the 4,000 boxers now in the services.... A nice, intelligent and progressive thing to do....

Short Shots

Bill Hulse, the ex-NYU miler, got a new lease-on life last summer while chasing Gunder Hagg clear across the country, will face some fast competition Saturday in the Met. AAU meet at the 13th Regiment Armory in Brooklyn when he meets Jim Rafferty in the mile. This will be Hulse's last warmup before he hits the Garden boards in two weeks hence. His first outing last week resulted in a 4:23.4 mile. His paces were off. He started too fast and tapered off in the last laps.... The Giants and the Dodgers are having quite a to-do over the amount of night games there are to be in the city this summer.... The Giants want the amount limited to seven—the Dodgers want much more....

Lou Gehrig Takes Early Lead in War Bond Drive

By Phil Gordon

The late Lou Gehrig, famed first baseman of the New York Yankees, took an early lead in the war bond popularity poll after the first day's balloting came to an end yesterday.

"Iron Horse" Lou, who died of a mysterious disease three years ago after an unbelievable career in the major leagues, had 41 votes marked up to his name representing the purchase of \$1,025 in bonds. Each \$25 bond represents one vote.

A thousand dollars of that sum came from two people, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Lesser of Washington Heights, who signed their bond purchase, "admirers of Lou Gehrig."

The sports committee of the bond drive announced from their offices at 1270 Sixth Avenue that pledges were pouring in with each mail.

In the first few hours of balloting \$3,325 worth of bonds were pledged which represent 117 votes.

Dixie Walker, the Peep's Chere of the Brooklyn Dodgers, was in second place with 12 votes or \$300 in bonds....

Lieut. Tommy Harmon, hero of the war and great Michigan football star, took third place behind

Walker with 8 votes or \$200 worth of bonds. The purchaser signed the pledge, "Basketball Fan."

Other athletes high in the first day polling were Mel Ott, Sid Luckman, Bill Dickey, Capt. Hank Greenberg and Corp. Joe DiMaggio.

Babe Ruth got a couple of votes from a fan as far away as Steubenville, Ohio and racing as a sport got 40 votes as the result of a \$1,000 purchase.

In the meantime the other phase of the sports committee's program has already met with success. The tennis matches, basketball and hockey games and track meets are already being deluged for tickets.

In the tennis meet some of the greatest net stars in America will play, including Lieut. Don Budge, John Kramer, Alice Marble, Pauline Betz and others.

Tickets for the events can be purchased at CDOV booths around the city or at the Federal Reserve Bank.

Hot Stove Stuff: Landis-Magnate Feud Is Steaming A'plenty

By C. E. Dexter

The rift in baseball is deep. This week's statements by Judge Brannan, minor league czar, and Frank Shaugnessy, International League president, reveals that a merry embroglio is shortly to begin.

The first shots will be fired when Judge Landis presides over the joint post-war committee of the major leagues in New York on Feb. 5. This committee is supposed to revamp the minor league set-up. But in the background will be the battle between the forces of the chain stores, and the Judge, who believes that post-war baseball should return to the small towns, where it began.

Brannan won a five-year contract at \$25,000 per at the December minor league meeting, using proxies of dormant minor leagues to carry the day. His opponent was Shaugnessy, representing the major league interests. But in fact Landis was the power behind Brannan.

Major league magnates, who have always been timid about speaking openly against the Judge, mined no words when the fight ended. They admitted that they were defeated, but they indicated that they intended to carry the fight further.

Landis proposed some time ago, through his aide Leslie O'Connor, that the major leagues pool a fund which will bring about the automatic promotion of worthy ball players. Contracts would be purchased at a fixed price, following an agreement among scouts. In this way, the evil called "covering up" (transferring young players from one team to another so that a major league club can retain a grip on their services) would be abolished.

The real focal point of the present struggles centers about the way the chains have bought up contracts of players formerly assigned to suspended leagues, or of players in the service. The average price of such a contract is \$100. Thus for an expenditure of \$20,000 a club can obtain rights to 200 ball players, any one of whom may later be disposed

Get your PENNIES into the SCRAP!

Hear No Evil



NEWS ITEM: GOP mum on Hoffman call for insurrection.

PM and Pravda

THE thing that strikes us as most shocking about the "Pravda" Cairo report is the general press reaction in this country. One would naturally expect the Patterson-McCormick-Hearst newspaper axis to try to make defeatist and anti-Soviet capital out of the incident. But the way most of the win-the-war press immediately lost its balance and catered to anti-Soviet hysteria is a revelation of how deeply ingrained the old prejudices still are. That performance goes far to explain why the Munichite and anti-Soviet Polish cabinet in London can still receive respectful treatment in most of the press.

But perhaps the greatest shock was sustained by readers of PM, when they read John P. Lewis' editorial on Tuesday. It is easier to understand how the Times or the Tribune can permit the old blind prejudices to cloud their judgment. It is much more difficult to understand how the editor of PM could permit himself to burst out into a blazing anti-Soviet rash in public.

One can well imagine the chagrin of the PM readers—intelligent people who have learned to take the Soviet Union seriously and with understanding, when they read that utterly insipid and irresponsible outburst. By far most anti-fascists immediately understood that "Pravda" was putting the finger on the disruptive and Munichite forces in Britain (and our country) who are attempting to delay the second front long enough to bring about conditions favorable to a negotiated peace.

And what did Mr. Lewis tell them? The Cairo item is dangerous, he said, not because of the charges contained there, but because "Pravda" had printed it! And from there on the editor raises one question after another, not a single one of which is directed towards the anti-Soviet and Munichite elements who are attempting to obstruct the agreements of Tehran. No, indeed! All his questions are directed towards discrediting "Pravda" and casting aspersions upon Soviet motives. His first and only inclination was to hop immediately upon the anti-Soviet bandwagon.

Without for a moment stopping to recall that PM over a long period has reported and exposed many pro-fascist efforts for a negotiated peace, the hasty editor does not hesitate to call "Pravda's" publication of the item "irresponsible." According to him it is "bungling Soviet diplomacy at its worst," to say the least. He does not blush to say more—to compare it with the deeds of Patterson, Hearst, Clare Hoffman and Pelley! And with a clever trick of inference, the hysterical journalist leaves the impression that the incident has laid the foundation for national distrust of the Soviet Union.

This is not the first time this tendency has revealed itself in PM. It does not seem to take much to disturb PM's balance, to

cause this anti-Soviet tendency to burst forth in a most shameless way. If we may presume to give them some advice, it seems very much in order for the editors to engage in some pretty stiff cross-examination and heart-searching. These are hard times and they call for determined and consistent men.

Railroad Settlement

THE railroads are back in private hands. The wage dispute that threatened a disastrous industrial tie-up at a very critical moment is settled.

When the President ordered seizure of the roads on Dec. 27 he was attacked by the operators and other groups of snipers who thought they could gain partisan advantage out of the situation. Unfortunately, some short-sighted labor leaders, too, joined the chorus and hesitated for a while to let the President arbitrate.

The happy ending, however, speaks more eloquently than anything the President could say to these gentlemen. The workers were awarded wage raises by the President that are substantially above the amounts those labor leaders were ready to accept. Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson's mechanical rigidity was repudiated by the President's flexible handling of the dispute.

Once more the country has received a demonstration that the President follows a policy conforming both to the interest of the war effort and to the worker. Those Brotherhood leaders who joined hands with the anti-Roosevelt snipers were dead wrong. They did not serve the welfare of their memberships. Labor should learn the lesson. There is much to learn for administration leaders too. Had Vinson and War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes been guided by flexibility and the spirit of the stabilization act in the first place, there would have been no railroad crisis.

Now our stabilization officers face a new series of wage disputes in steel, aircraft, maritime and other important industries. Will they take to the President's way or will they still persist in the provocative adding machine method?

We can't afford to have any more Christmas week situations. The responsibility on those charged with maintaining economic stabilization is at least as great as on those charged with enforcing labor's no-strike policy. It will take responsibility at both of those ends to assure General Eisenhower that the home front is fully behind him.

Dollars for Victory

THE Fourth War Loan Drive opens on the eve of the invasion of western Europe. In the towns and villages of the invasion area men and women await our boys and our guns of liberation. There is no longer the privilege to purchase war bonds. They must pay a greater price for freedom, these civilian underground allies of ours.

Now as never before the slogan "everything for our armies" must come to life in a great flow of civilian dollars for the great effort that must spell Victory in 1944.

Rapid fulfillment of the \$15,000,000,000 war loan drive will emphasize the unity and spirit of the American people behind the war effort. It will be a substantial and terrible warning to the enemy abroad and the defeatists here at home that we are a united people with a single purpose—victory.

TOWARD FREEDOM

How to Defeat FEPC

By Doxey Wilkerson

The best defense of FEPC is an offensive against the wreckers who would destroy its valuable wartime service to the nation.

Let labor and the Negro people hasten to the support of FEPC in the present crisis. But let them do more. Let them demand legislative action for a permanent FEPC—through passage of H.R. 1732.

The reactionary Smith Committee's smear "investigation" of FEPC is—and is intended to be—an attack upon the progressive policies of the Roosevelt Administration, an attempt to block the growing trend toward equal employment opportunities for the Negro people, and a direct blow at the war effort. The flouting of FEPC's directive in the southern railroads case has much the same effect.

Both are serious threats to the wartime interests of the country. They must be met through vigorous counter-offensive by the progressive forces of the nation. Congressman Vito Marcantonio's proposed "Fair Employment Practices Act" is a sound and attainable objective around which the democratic win-the-war coalition can rally.

H.R. 1732 declares it to be "the policy of the United States to re-

fracture and prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, or citizenship by employers providing goods or services for any agency of the Federal Government.

The bill not only "prohibits" such discrimination. It requires that every Federal contract include certain specified "fair employment practices provisions." It sets stiff penalties for violations. And it vests FEPC with investigatory authority similar to that of the National Labor Relations Board, and with effective powers of enforcement.

Discharge Petition No. 18 has been filed to dislodge H.R. 1732 from the House Judiciary Committee. It has already gained quite a number of signatures. With a vigorous and unified campaign by labor and the Negro people, this bill can be brought to the floor of the House and passed.

But let there be unity in the campaign for a permanent FEPC. H.R. 1732 is a good bill around which the entire win-the-war camp should now rally. Let there be no division within the ranks of the progressives through the proposal of "rival" bills.

House passage of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill was once jeopardized through petty conflicts by groups eager to press their "own" separate bills. Keep the campaign for a permanent FEPC free from this menace. Let none "pull a Baldwin" on H.R. 1732.

It is well for patriotic Americans to appreciate fully the tremendous stakes at issue in the current attacks upon FEPC. President Roosevelt's creation and continued support of this federal agency is unparalleled by any action of a Chief Executive since Lincoln. Although immediately concerned with assuring democratic wartime employment rights for Negro and other minority peoples, FEPC poses issues of fundamental and continuing importance for the nation as a whole.

At a time when maximum war production is imperative to support the coming Anglo-American invasion of Western Europe, a strong and effective FEPC is absolutely necessary to clear away traditional employment discriminations which now seriously impede the war effort.

At a time when the firm unity of organized labor, the Negro people, and all other patriotic Americans is an urgent necessity to implement the democratic perspectives of Tehran, to rout the defeatists and win a people's victory and a people's peace, FEPC stands as a vital rallying point around which to weld democratic coalition unity.

Let labor and the Negro people move quickly to the defense of FEPC in its present crisis. Let them move also to the offensive in "united support of Discharge Petition No. 18, for passage of H.R. 1732. Upon this issue the lives of our fighting men abroad and defeat of our pro-fascists here at home largely depend.

Letters From Our Readers

Making the Other Papers Behave

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In your analysis of the many contributions made by the Daily Worker in its twenty years of vacationless service, you have omitted one most valuable service:

Just imagine how much more garbled, how many times more often suppressed, accounts of people's victories of democratic progress—would have been in the remaining press but for the simple existence of the Daily Worker! One lesson that should be stressed again and again to non-readers of the D. W. is the fact that whatever they do read in the "Times," or even the gutter press, that tells the muddled story of organized labor, is in that press largely because the D. W. is there on the job. With a D. W. circulation of 1,000,000, even the Sun might be worth reading—as a chaser.

SAUL FREED

Don't Play Hitler's Game

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a copy of a letter we sent to Walter Winchell:

"Just heard your broadcast and we were appalled to say the least. According to your information Earl Browder was to have urged a new name for the Communist Party and asked the American people to suggest a name. Your own contribution was 'scummin'."

"At this critical period in our history when unity of all of our people is the key to victory, how can an avowed anti-fascist like you broadcast remarks that would divide our people."

"Regardless of your disagreements with the Communist Party, it is shameful that you should resort to such mudslinging."

"The Communist Party has been one of the staunchest supporters of President Roosevelt's program for victory over fascism."

"Anti-fascists are not deserving of such slander. Let us not play Hitler's game."

MR. & MRS. E. WENGER

Nye—Fascist To the Core

Minot, N. D.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Senator Gerald Nye and his friends evidently are very much afraid of the unity of the pro-war forces in the coming elections in

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

North Dakota. This is shown in the papers they control. Through such unity they clearly see Nye's defeat. Therefore, they are certain to do all they can to split up and confuse the voters on the war issues.

Who the Non-partisan League state convention in March will endorse as U. S. Senator will be important. By and large the political lineups in the state have been League and anti-League.

But we are now at war, and the people of the state want to support the best available war candidate, naturally. Many visitors here know by now that Nye is not the right candidate. His record is simply scandalous, pro-fascist to the core. He is a discredit to the patriotic men and women of North Dakota. Just talk to workers and farmers about him!

Because of Nye's unsavory record in this war, it is not so sure that other IVA (anti-League) papers and forces will follow the example of the Fargo Forum and give their support to Nye's candidacy. They will not be all willing to take the onus and responsibility before their fellow-citizens, of supporting a man for public office who has much pro-Axis sympathies.

However, while Nye can be defeated it is by no means a cinch because the reactionaries are strong in the state and nation and will go to any length to keep Nye where he is—in the U. S. Senate.

ALFRED KNUTSON

A Private On Rationing

Little Rock, Ark.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Arkansas Gazette of Sunday, Dec. 26, there appeared a letter which contained a number of verses written by a private in the Army. It hit those of the rich and comfortable who gripe about ration points. Money John had insisted to the grocer that he had to have certain food regardless of the ration points, and the grocer answered:

Try another grocer, John
If break the law you will

Or tighten up your belt a notch,
Would be far better still.

My hope has naught but
memories

Of days of bygone joy,
You're denied a dozen points
But I have lost my boy.

I thought that part of the verses from Private Francis Hilt would be of interest to your readers.

ARKANSAS NATIVE

Johnson's Dirty Work

Denver, Colo.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am enclosing a clipping from the Denver News morning paper with an article by Senator Ed. Johnson of Colorado. It is most insidious, dirty underhanded attack against the Soviet Union that appeared in the daily press. Just like his previous statement on 73 per cent action of our boys in the coming European invasion intended to sow disunity and distrust in our allies.

Your editorial of Jan. 3 was a real answer to his treacherous attack. He is very influential in local political circles. He is the "darling" of the big boys. He carries a union card as a former railroad switchman. During the last senatorial election the local Republican city machine double-crossed their own political candidate, former Governor Carr and Johnson was the only Democratic candidate elected in the state.

B. B.

Something New Should Be Added

Brooklyn, N. Y.

I've only been reading the "Worker" for the past few months, but during that time I gained more knowledge and a more complete understanding of things than I ever had before. I find that when it comes to current topics in school and with friends, I know more than the rest because of the fine news coverage in the "Daily."

But I find there are some things that should be added for the "Daily" to become fully popular. First is a real good comic sheet, this may sound trivial, but it is one of the main reasons for the large circulation of the Daily News. Secondly, I find that the Music and Book sections should be more complete and more satisfying.

FRANK TOUCHITT.
Ed. Note: The suggestions will receive real consideration.

BETWEEN the LINES

About Dorothy Thompson

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

The other day, in touching on the first reactions of the New York press to Earl Browder's analysis of the Tehran agreement and post-war perspectives, I deliberately omitted the comment of Dorothy Thompson. Her syndicated column last Friday is to a certain degree in a class by itself. For she was the first nationally-known and responsible observer to call attention to Browder's remarks. In fact, with her customary enthusiasm, she entitles her piece "The most important statement since Tehran."

Miss Thompson is, of course, a somewhat erratic commentator. I sometimes feel in reading her stuff that she does not keep the pace she used to set in the '30s. But I recall a conversation with her last fall in which she made it very clear that she does not consider herself a "liberal." On the contrary, she preferred the term "progressive conservative." This distinction was made with much emphasis on the necessity for conservatives to think things through systematically. And in passing she praised the Marxists for their ability to do so. Miss Thompson is talking, or sometimes only thinking out loud, for that "progressive-conservative" body of opinion, men of political and economic power, without whose participation Browder's perspectives cannot be realized.

And here is what she gets out of Browder's Madison Square Garden speech . . . "It reveals therefore, that neither Roosevelt, Churchill, nor Stalin dominated the Tehran conference, and dictated terms. Tehran really reached an agreement. . . . Or again: . . . 'The Soviet Union wants British, American, and Russian collaboration in economic reconstruction and is realistically aware that this must be accomplished by the economic systems already existing. . . . Or again, when she emphasizes that the "Soviet wishes not only to align itself with the strongest nations on earth but with the strongest forces inside those nations, and recognizes that the strongest forces are not labor alone, but," (and she quotes Browder) "business men, industrial and financial capitalists and their managers who have effective direction of the nation's economy. . . . The Soviet Union does not want civil wars between Right and Left breaking out all over Europe—wars that certainly, in Mr. Browder's candid statement, would lead to a third World War. . . ."

I quote the above at length because they reveal Miss Thompson's essential grasp not only of Soviet policy but of what Browder was getting at. It is likewise refreshing to see her discount those commentators who ask whether Browder is "sincere" or is merely "maneuvering." As she sees it, the "real orthodox Marxist" . . . the "ideological fanatic" received their "bitterest blow" from Browder's speech. Of course, it's quite clear that Miss Thompson's respect for Marxism hasn't yet led her to any more thorough understanding of it. Browder is not abandoning Marxism; he is applying it. It is the essence of Marxism that it provides a method of understanding new circumstances and acting within them. But in so far as Miss Thompson is crediting Browder with complete sincerity and earnestness, even her misapprehensions about Marxism are secondary.

In all of this, Miss Thompson adopts the attitude that "Browder is speaking for Stalin." Therefore his speech is "the first real light we have had on what happened at Tehran."

Now, I say, Dorothy, this is just nonsense. Maybe the anti-Communist pressure in this country is such that you can't speak civilly to Earl Browder unless you first make believe that he is "talking for Stalin." If so, it's time we all disassociate that pressure. After all, Roosevelt and Churchill were also at Tehran. It would be just as unfair to interpret Browder as "talking for Roosevelt" as it is to say that he is talking for Stalin.

But if you actually mean that American political observers could not understand Tehran until Browder analyzed it, that is a remarkable compliment to Browder and rather a sad reflection on other American political thinkers, yourself included. Undoubtedly, Browder has done a pioneering work. But Tehran's promise is beautiful enough for all men and women of good-will to participate together in making it real.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JANUARY 20, 1939

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt today renewed his request that Congress pass legislation removing tax exemption privileges from future government salaries and bonds.

He also requested action before March 15 to bar retroactive Federal income levies on state officers and bondholders whose income had been regarded as exempt from Federal taxation until recent decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court.

NEW YORK—In a radio address over a coast-to-coast hook-up, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, said: "Yes, America is menaced by foreign propaganda. The propaganda is a menace because it is a weapon of fascist aggression with tremendous military power behind it, which has powerful allies within the United States."

TULSA, Okla.—The victory of a Negro student over the University of Missouri in a Supreme Court decision handed down Dec. 12, 1938, compelling the school to admit him, has had far-reaching results in this state in the advancement of anti-Jim Crow legislation.

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